

The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning, May 31, 1855

VALEDICTORY.

By reference to the notice in another column, it will be seen that our connection with the citizens of this county as a public journalist, ceases with the present issue. Two years ago we tremblingly entered upon the arduous duties necessarily incident to the life of an editor, with many forebodings as to what would be the result of our youthful inexperience, yet with a firm resolve to faithfully and fearlessly discharge our duty. How far we have succeeded in advancing the interests of the public and giving tone to popular sentiment, alone remains for the readers of the Gazette to determine.

During our short connection with the press many and great are the changes that have taken place in the public mind. The people have almost unanimously alienated themselves from partisan organizations, and condemned in a manner not to be mistaken the huckstering leaders of both the old parties. For the past twenty years the great masses of the people have had but little to do in the selection of those who have administered the Government, either in its Executive or Legislative Departments. Through the instrumentality of caucus and conventions, a comparatively few men have managed to control the destinies of this nation, and make its power instrumental in advancing schemes of personal and partisan aggrandizement. It is this that has made politics a trade, and not a profession as it should be for the rearing of statesmen, but as a means of living, of barter and traffic. It is this that has demoralized the public sentiment. It is this that has vitiated the public morals. It is this that has given rise to a political *Cligue* in every State city and town in the Union, whose favor has been the passport, and the only passport to honor and station. Forbearance, however, is no longer a virtue. The people have placed their seal of condemnation on men by whom they were formerly led, and have resolved to elevate men from their own ranks to fill all places of public trust and profit. The traffickers in politics have lost their capital, and the people no longer recognize as honest men political stock-jobbers; but with an eye single to *honesty* and *capacity* enter into the contest with a full determination to renovate and purify both Federal and State Government.

To bring about a happy consummation of this object we have, for the past year, devoted our time and talent. For this we have received the most bitter anathemas from all the opponents of this great political Reform. Persons for whom we once entertained the warmest friendship, and who, as we had every reason to believe, warmly reciprocated, have, in view of our position on great political issues, turned their most deadly venom against us. We mention this fact as an evidence of the critical and disagreeable position of the man who independently undertakes the control of a public journal, and the paramount importance of receiving the most hearty co-operation of all those friendly to his position. The editor who boldly advocates any principle that meets the approbation of the community in which he is located should receive the warmest encouragement at the hands of that community, and without such encouragement it is impossible to sustain, for any length of time, an independent press. Whenever an editor begins to vacillate between two opinions and parties, and maintains a kind of neutral position in order to meet the approbation and receive the patronage of all classes, he at once yields his independence as an American citizen and frequently becomes the miserable tool of all parties in order to prevent bankruptcy. To hold your support from an editor who is the fearless and able expounder of your own views on great and important public measures, merely to gratify personal animosity, is a system of revenge no honorable and high-minded man should be guilty of, and would be a debasingly shameful sacrifice of principle. There are some men, however, who are always picking out flaws in an editor's character—for such men we have no sympathy. They only remind us of those birds which resort to dead and decayed limbs of trees to fast on worms. In the characters of most men we shall find more good than evil, more kindness than hate—and why should we pick out the flaws, and pass over sterling traits of character? We hold this to be the true doctrine; to portray real goodness and hold it up to the gaze and admiration of all, while we suffer the evil to remain in the shade and die. With these remarks we commit the Gazette to the charge of our successor.

But we cannot take a final leave of our patrons without expressing our sincere acknowledgments and heart felt thanks for the kind and generous manner in which they have received our humble efforts. It is indeed with feelings of deep regret that we bid them adieu—and did we not believe that we could do ourselves and the public greater good in another field, we would not for a moment harbor a thought of separation. By their generous assistance we have been enabled to place the Gazette on a firmer foundation than it ever before occupied, and leave it one of the best paying county offices in the State. May our patrons, one and all, the American Party and our successor meet with naught but prosperity to the end. May there always exist between them a perfect unanimity of feeling and action—

"A union of hearts, a union of hands, a union of States none can sever.
A union of interests, a union of bands, the 'AMERICAN UNION' forever."
TOM S. SLAUGHTER.

SALUTATORY.

It is the custom, as well as the pleasure of the Editor, in taking charge of the columns of a journal, to point out to his patrons and readers the course intended to be pursued by him in the future. With this custom we most cheerfully comply.

The position of an Editor, surrounded as he is at all times with all the responsibilities attached to the journalist, is not to be envied, however easy and light the task may appear to Contributors and Amateur writers; his tasks are arduous and laborious, requiring all his time and talent without relaxation; therefore should we err at any time it will be the fault of the hand and not of the heart.

In taking charge of the columns of the Gazette we have only to say that so far as our talent and ability is concerned its past history shall be an earnest of the future. Unlike others we make no glowing promises but leave the Gazette and its columns to speak for itself as the future rolls back to the present.

The Gazette is one of the acknowledged leaders in the great American movement that has swept over the length and breadth of our Common Country and now stands deservedly high in the estimation of the friends of the new party. Being one of the small band who has labored incessantly for the past ten years to bring about the American movement, our efforts shall not be relaxed in the hour of triumph. At no time in the history of our happy republic have the people become so awakened to the necessity of keeping alive the memory and teachings of the early fathers of the only Republic on earth, while every stratagem of our enemies has been exercised to its utmost extent to lull and lull the energies of a too confiding people. We therefore assure our readers that the great American cause shall lose nothing at our hands.

In all matters of Government and State policy we shall maintain and advocate a liberal policy, keeping up with the progress of the age. Corruption in high places shall find no favor with us but shall be held up to that contempt and scorn which they justly deserve at the hands of the people.

We shall endeavor to make our paper a welcome visitor, not only in the counting house and workshop, but also of the family circle, and in so doing we ask the willing support of all its old patrons. Let them cluster around it and cheer it with their undivided patronage and we shall most assuredly prosper. With these remarks we launch adieu and set our sails to the breeze.

Geo. W. Mac Elroy.

[Correspondence Lancaster Gazette.]
Gov. Medill's visit to Millersport.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—On the 18th inst., our quiet little village was honored by a visit from his excellency Gov. Medill, who was ostensibly, I am told, on a piscatorial tour to the reservoir; as a matter of course we all paid due attention to his Excellency and tendered him at once the hospitalities of the village, when we were informed by his Excellency that the true object of his visit was to organize a Sag Night Lodge in our benighted corner of his political heritage.

Accordingly all things being in readiness at the dead hour of midnight, or thereabout, in company with the Governor we all repaired to the residence of our distinguished fellow citizen, R. where we were formally installed into all the arts, mysteries and devices of Sag Nightism. It was, indeed, Mr. Editor a truly interesting occasion, there were just seven of us present, to wit: Messrs. L., W., H., K., M., W. and R. The Governor and our fellow citizens here will recognize us all at once, but for the world I hope they won't expose us.

The Governor gave us a very grand and impressive lecture upon the necessity of redeeming the Buckeye State this fall, and I have no doubt from the length of our faces that he is fully satisfied that it will be done. He exhorted us to persevere in the good work until the election was over. I have no doubt we shall.

His Excellency promised us another visit between this and the 15th of October, at which time you shall hear from me again.

MILLERSPORT.

Who would for one moment have entertained the thought that the Governor of the State of Ohio would have stooped so far beneath the dignity of his station as to travel from neighborhood to neighborhood organizing and opening Sag Night Lodges? Yet we have undoubted evidence of the fact and hope our friends throughout the County will keep us posted as to the whereabouts of His Excellency when on these MINOR EXCURSIONS. If he regards this business as honorable and becoming the dignity of a Governor, why does he not come out in the face of the noon-day sun with his Sag Nightism and not have the poor, petty, half starved hangerson of the Rod Lodge Cligue posted on every corner, denying that "the Governor" has anything to do with the Sag Nights.

"Oh shame where is thy blush?"

Agricultural and Horticultural Depot.

We call the special attention of our farmers to the advertisement of T. P. Gallup in another column. Mr. Gallup has established himself permanently amongst us and many of our country friends speak highly of his Reaper and Mower, Horse Rake, Corn Planter, Horse Hoe &c. We cheerfully recommend our citizens to visit his warehouses over J. S. Snyder's steam saw mill, west of the canal and South of Main Street.

The Press—its Comities.

We were about to write an article upon the press, its influence dignity and duties when our eye accidentally caught the following well written disquisition in the columns of the Cincinnati Daily Times. It expresses our own views clearly and is so well spoken that we adopt it and commend it to the perusal of the readers of the Gazette. "The boast of the Syracusean sage to King Hiero was prophetic of the future—not wholly vain; but the lever of which the mathematician dreamed, was not the one that was to move the Globe. Centuries after, the Archimedean lever was found in the Press, and with a free and virtuous people as its fulcrum, its power may shake the World. In a fearless, just and independent Press, an enlightened country must ever own a safeguard and a bulwark like Lacedaemon's walls—the dauntless bosoms of her patriots sows.

In a Republic like ours, so organized, so governed, and with such institutions, more than in any other land, the Press has a high and sacred mission to perform. Every journalist, in entering upon his duties, assumes a weighty responsibility and a precious trust, which no consideration should prompt him to abuse. Few men connected with the American Press, we believe, fully realize the immense influence they exert for good or evil—the great strength with which their position invests them to form and control that Public Opinion whose decision is the law and the symbol of the land.

How absolutely necessary it is that the journalists of our country should not only understand, but put in practice, the right principles of their profession, regardless of interest, prejudice or passion, it needs no voice of ours to say. Nor have we a call either to point out the defects of American journalism which possessed of many merits far superior to those, will, in time, no doubt, correct themselves, and gradually disappear, as increased age brings us more varied experience and added wisdom.

That our Press is sufficiently free in the general sense, cannot be doubted; but that it is dignified enough, particularly in this region, may well be questioned. Indeed, it is painful and mortifying to observe the amount of personal vituperation, gross scurrility, and even undisguised vulgarity with which the columns of our contemporaries teem, only too often, when their positions are controverted or their weaknesses exposed. The cause contended for seems forgotten, the principle neglected, and a lexicon of billingsgate exhausted which would almost put to blush the very fishermen who gave it currency, and made obscenity a trade. Fact, argument and thought are laid aside that the Editors of different newspapers may indulge their fondness for filth and falsehood to its fullest degradation; and in this way their readers are compelled to become the sharers in a violent, personal quarrel, remarkable only for the bitterness of its conduct and its freedom from every shade of decency or manly sentiment.

Assertions are advanced and reiterated which, if only half true, would richly entitle the parties charged to the contempt of every honest citizen, and a residence in the Penitentiary. Not the slightest scruple observed, and the vulgar war goes on until blackguardism be out-blackguarded, and contempt become too heavy to be longer sustained.

This is a dire evil, at which the people wonder; which self-respect regrets; and even the guilty ones must surely despise.

Let it be reformed at once, say we—let every Editor assume the position of a high-toned, honorable gentleman on the tripod as well as in private life; resolved that no vexation, invective or mis-statement shall induce him to descend to the kennel and hurl mud with an unworthy foe, who will thrive on mire when contempt will leave him powerless and crushed. The chimney-sweep fears not soot, nor does the scavenger stand in awe of stain. But the gentleman Editor of a dignified journal, should elevate his mind to his position, and his conduct to his post; and while he should not hesitate to expose the crime of the highest citizen, he should fear to injure the poorest man alive. He should be an example to others—possessed of heart as well as mind, honesty in soul as well as act—conscientiousness as well as cautiousness and reliance on himself. He should so guard his character and make it clear, that its imputation would be a self-returning blow from the hand that meantly struck. He should have that surest of safety, that best of protection,—a consciousness of right and conviction of duty done, which no slander can impair, and no falsehood take away. He should be unto all as to himself, true and courageous;—then every change of circumstance or reverse of fortune would still find him Man.

This condition of affairs is greatly to be desired, and we hope our Editorial brethren will join in a reform so essential to the proper dignity, influence and respect which should belong to every American journal. Policy dictates a departure from the course heretofore so disgracefully pursued, even if pursued, even if pride and that sense of honor which every gentleman carries as a priceless treasure in his breast, did not enjoin it as a duty, too. Henceforward, let blackguardism cease to be an Editorial accomplishment, and vituperation a substitute for logic in a cause espoused! Let Editors show themselves in their columns what it should be their constant aim ever to remain,—the proudest title of the World,—American Gentleman!

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

One Week Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

LARGE ADVANCE IN COTTON.

BREADSTUFFS AND THE BRITISH FUNDS UN-CHANGED.

The Allied Army before Sevastopol still maintains its position.

New York, May 24.—1.40 P. M.—The steamer America, with advices from Liverpool and London to the 12th inst., arrived at Halifax this morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The demand for Cotton at Liverpool continued active, and prices had further advanced, 1d. The sales during the week amounted to 106,000 bales, of which speculators took 50,000 bales, and exporters only 5,000 bales.

Fair Orleans is quoted at 6 1/2d, and middling do. 5 1/2d.

The business done in breadstuffs during the week was only moderate, but prices had undergone no change, except for Indian Corn, which had further advanced 1s per quarter.

The English funds continued steady, with but little fluctuation. The closing rate for consols, for money, was 88 1/2.

Brown & Shipley, in speaking of Cotton, say the recent advices from the United States had a favorable effect, and prices advanced 1/2d, but the market closed quieter.

The stock in port was 585,000 bales, of which 374,000 were American.

The advices from Manchester represent trade dull.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Wheat & Flour steady, and prices unchanged.—Corn closed with an active demand at 1s advance. Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour is quoted at 44 1/2d.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Beef steady, with a good demand at previous rates; the sales for the week reaching 1,000 lbs. Pork was firm, and holders asking an advance. Bacon was 6d higher.

Lard was in moderate demand and steady at 50s. Tallow steady at 55s 1/2d.

Baring Brothers quote Breadstuffs generally unchanged, and the market dull.—Lard, in kegs, 50s 1/2d.

The money market is easier, and rates of discount down to 3 1/2 per cent. American stocks dull but steady.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The news from the seat of war by this arrival, contrary to the general expectation, contains nothing of an interesting or decisive character.

The affairs in the Crimea are reported as unchanged, though the telegraphic news published by the government was brief and somewhat indefinite.

The steamer Union sailed from Southampton on the 9th.

Drouyn de L'Haye, the French Minister, had resigned, owing to his unwillingness to carry on the war, being opposed to a projected war. Count Walewski, the French ambassador at London, had been appointed his successor. All the documents relating to the Vienna Conference, had been laid before Parliament.

Redesha Pasha has been superceded as Vizier, by Mohammed Pasha.

The Italian who attempted to assassinate Napoleon had been condemned to death.

The emigrant ship "John," bound from Plymouth to Quebec, was wrecked, and a large number of lives lost.

The English press admits that the hopes of peace have departed, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe, and that consequently France and England must fight it out to the end. The Times has an article expressing these sentiments, and stating that it is impossible to persevere in the official documents of the Vienna Conference without coming to the conclusion that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

Earl Gray, in the House of Lords, had given notice of a motion that an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of the negotiations, and stating as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Russia were never such as afforded a fair prospect for concluding a peace. Milner Gibson made a similar motion in the House of Commons.

The correspondence from the camp, under date of April 27th, explaining the difficulty of the siege, states positively that the advances of the allies are acquisition ground, "bit by bit" and that while the works thus advance there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field, shall be unable to compel the allies to raise the siege.

Canrobert announces that when reinforcements arrive he will enlarge the circle of operations.

The latest official advices which had been telegraphed to the 10th ult; upon which morning it is stated the Russians, in large force made a sortie on the right of the allies, and were immediately driven back by the French; subsequently the Russians made a second attack and were repulsed with great loss.

General Mannus had arrived at the camp with four thousand Sardinian troops.

The English Baltic fleet was working its way up to Gushland, as the ice would permit.

It is said France has asked permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, and if the permission is refused Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by the allies.

Three ships had left England, on the 10th, to blockade the White Sea.

The following interesting news items is from the London Standard:

"A very extraordinary circumstance, reported from a source which does not admit of a doubt of its truth, comes to us by a letter from St. Petersburg."

It appears a fine American frigate built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic. It was stated she had on board eight hundred bales of cotton, but our correspondent visited the ship, and found in addition to the cotton fifty thousand rifles, and four thousand revolvers. The Messrs. G—, merchants from Boston, were on Board as passengers.

The Standard asks: "What are our Consuls in the United States about, that they should permit such a cargo to leave without apprising our government of the fact."

The indications are growing stronger that Prussia and Austria are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States, and the editors of the semi-official journals are united in favor of the movement.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The documents of the Vienna Conference, extending over ninety pages, are partially published in the English papers, and produced considerable excitement. Lord Palmerston evaded answering the question in his place in Parliament, "whether the Conference are not finally broken off," but it is said that accredited representatives, representing all the powers, including Russia, continue to reside at Vienna, so that the elements of another conference permanently exists.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW.

New York, May 24.—The steamer George Law, with later advices from California, has arrived at this port. She brings \$1,324,000 in specie, on freight, and eight hundred and seventeen passengers. The George Law connected with the steamer Golden Gate, which reports, when leaving San Francisco, seeing the Sonora going in.

The California Legislature had postponed the adjournment one week. Nothing had been done in regard to the Senatorial question. An act to levy a capitation tax of fifty dollars on all Chinamen arriving in the State, had passed the Legislature.

Bills to incorporate the City of San Francisco, had passed both houses, but they did not exactly correspond in their provisions. Walker's expedition to Central America had not sailed, but preparations were making for its immediate departure.

The United States Land Commissioners had rejected the claims held by Jose Y. Lleniour, under alleged Mexican titles, for more than one thousand square miles of land in the State, and it was supposed that under the decisions in those cases, his similar claims to five thousand acres, within the limits of the City of San Francisco, would be rejected.

Gold had been discovered in Santa Isabel, in San Diego county.

The full average of murders and assassinations are recorded in the papers.

By this arrival we have advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 16th ult. L. Swan, of the firm of Swan & Clifford, of Honolulu, had been detected circulating forged bills to the amount of \$44,000, and it is supposed the whole swindle reached one hundred thousand dollars.

Both partners had absconded before the developments.

The steamer Golden Age, which was wrecked, had been got off and towed to Toledo, and beached. An important bill, reducing the port duties, had passed the California Legislature. There had been some improvement in trade, and considerable more goods were selling, but prices continued low. Large quantities of flour and grain were being exported to Australia and New York. A cargo of California wheat, purchased at 75c per bushel, was being loaded for New York.

Lard in kegs was selling at 13 1/2c, and Chicago beef at \$18.

The mines were yielding well, but coin was very scarce. One of the Local Assay officers had issued a new fifty dollar ingot, resembling twenty dollar United States pieces.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, May 23.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence last Monday.—Col. St. Vrain, with three companies, when in pursuit of the Utah Indians, fell in with a party of Apaches, and killed six of them, and took eight women prisoners.

Troops had been dispatched to the vicinity of the Red River, to intercept the meeting of the Indians at that point.

Col. Miller was in the White Mountains, after a band of Mesquero's tribe.

Mayor Duzenberg died at Santa Fe in April. The mail party report but few Indians on the route, grass poor, and water scarce on the plains; a great drought prevailing West of Independence.

Frightful Tornado in Northern Illinois. CHICAGO, May 24.—A frightful tornado passed over Jefferson and Cook counties, and other places north & west of this city, doing an immense amount of damage.

A mill on the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad was actually taken up into the passing cloud, and torn to pieces, the fragments scattered in different direction. Of the persons who were in the mill, four were instantly killed, and the others were so badly injured that they are not expected to recover.

The amount of property destroyed is supposed to be very large.

LATE FROM OREGON.

SAM AROUND IN THEM DIGGINS. A private letter from Portland, Oregon Territory, gives us the following very interesting items:—*Cin. Daily Times*.

"Portland, O. T., April 22, 1855. "On the first Monday of this month, 'SAM' tried his strength at our city election. The whole K. N. Ticket was elected by an average of 100 majority."

"On the 11th inst., the Durham Democracy nominated 'Old Joe Lane' for reelection as delegate to Congress, and on the 18th the old Whig party nominated Ex-Governor Gaines for the same office. Two days after the American Party met in Council at Albany, and also nominated Gov. Gaines. He accepts the last nomination, and will come out on the broad American platform, advocating the popular doctrine that 'none but Americans should rule America.' We will elect him triumphantly.—So mote it be."

"Yours truly, A. C. B."

From Washington. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Post Office Department received information that a Post Office will be established at the Palace of Universal Exhibition, at Paris for the convenience of foreign visitors. All letters can be addressed there.

The friends of Wise are now firing a hundred guns from the Capital. Wise's majorities continue to roll in. He left for Accomac at three o'clock this afternoon.

From Boston. BOSTON, May 23.—The hotel proprietors and other liquor dealers, who were arrested last week for selling liquor, were brought up in the Police Court this morning, and all of them were discharged, owing to a trivial flaw in the complaint. The matter is producing considerable excitement.

From St. Louis. St. Louis, May 23.—A man calling himself Talban presented a draft at the treasury today for ten thousand dollars, which proved to be stolen. He was arrested.

Democratic Rejoicing. TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—The Democrats fired one hundred guns to-day, in honor of the election of Wise.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lancaster Markets.

GAZETTE OFFICE, May 24, 1855.—Our quotations this morning are as follows:—Wheat, 1.80. Flour, 98.50 per barrel; Corn, 65; Rye, 90; Oats, 34c; Clover seed, 5.50; Timothy seed, 34.00; Potatoes, 1.50. Flax seed, cal. 00; Butter, 12 1/2c; Eggs, 6c; Salt, 2.50; Beans, 2.00; Soap, 6 1/2c; Coffee, 12 1/2c; Tea, 50c-100c.—Molasses, 40 Sugar, 7 1/2c. White Fish 12 1/2c; 00 barrel; Pickled 10.00 to 12.00; Rice 8 1/2c; 37c; Vinegar, 18 1/2c; Tobacco, 25 1/2c; Hay, 11.00-12.00. Tallow 10 1/2 per brl. Whisky, 30c. Wool 20 1/2c.

New York Market.

New York, May 23.—Cotton has further advanced 1/2c, and the market firm.—Flour is unsettled, with sales of 6,000 brls at \$10.12 1/2, 37 for common and good Ohio, and \$11.50 1/2 for Southern.—Wheat is scarce, and firm. Corn has further declined, with sales of 25,000 bushels at \$1.05 for mixed. Pork is unsettled; sales of 600 brls at \$16.00 1/2, 75 for new do. Beef is firm. Lard is dull. Ohio Whiskey is dull at 34 cents.

Coffee is dull and lower, sales of 2,000 bags at 30c. Molasses are firm, with sales of 1,000 lbs. Sugar is firm. Lined Oil is firmer, with sales of 10,000 gallons at 89 1/2c.

Stocks are quiet and unchanged. E. ie, 49 1/2; and Reading 89.

Cattle Market.

New York, May 23, 1855.—BEEVES.—These are sold by the head at a price equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarters. The hide and tallow or "fifth-quarter" is not counted in this market. It is in Boston.

THE PRICE TO DAY @ 1b will average 13c.

First quality 14 1/4c.
Medium 13 1/4c.
Poor 12 1/2c.

But few sales over 14 or under 12c.

PRICES OF VEAL CALVES.—The rate at which such Calves are to be set off for all the year is from 4 to 7c per lb, live weight.

A class called "titens"—that is, Calves from one to six days old—sell from 1.25 to 3.84 each.

Another class, called "grass Calves," generally sold at four to six months old, brings 3 to 87.

A good fat Veal often brings 20a 30c.

Milk Cows.—The price of Cows depends as much upon fancy as the price of Horses. Ordinary cows, 55a 83c; good fair cows, 40a 84c; extra quality, with calf, 55a 87c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common Sheep, 5 1/2c; extra Sheep, 10a 12c; Lambs, 8 1/2c.

SWINE.—Ohio corn-fed Hogs, small size, for market, 5 1/2c; live weight; 5 1/2c; live weight; large Hogs, corn-fed, dead weight, 7 1/2c, for the very best.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Beef is 75c @ 100 lbs higher than last week. At the Cattle Market to-day 700 head of Beeves were offered, 50 of which were driven Eastward, 35 left over, and balance sold at prices ranging from 8 1/2c net. Hogs were in fair supply and sales were made at 6 1/2c, 7 1/2c @ 100 pounds.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—River falling slowly—weather fine. Flour 89 1/2c. Whiskey 3c. Cheese quiet at 8c. Sales of 150 bbls mess Pork at \$15.75 1/2. Sales of 150 lbs Sugar at 6 1/2c.

Wool Market.

New York, May 23.—Wool.—Domestic Fleeces remains very firm, as the receipts are very light, and the stocks continue at a very low ebb. The Market is without animation as the sales making are chiefly for the immediate wants of manufacturers. Sales of 33,000 lb in lots at 35c for low and medium, and 40c for good medium. Pulled remains scarce and prices are buoyant. Foreign is as previously noted. We quote:

American Sax, Fl 1/2 lb 41 1/4
Do. Full Blood Merino 36 3/4
Do. 4 & 4 Merino 31 3/4
Do. Native and gr. do 26 3/4
Sup. Pulled Country 28 3/4
Do. 1, Pulled Country 26 3/4
Extra do 36 3/4
Peruvian Washed 30 3/4
Valparaiso, Unwashed 13 1/2
So. Am. Com. Washed 12 1/2
So. Am. Entre Rios 14 1/2
South Am. Unwashed 8 1/2
South Am. Cordova 22 1/2
East India, Washed 26 3/4
African, Unwashed 9 1/2
African, Washed 18 3/4
Smyrna, Unwashed 13 1/4
Smyrna, Washed 22 1/2
Mexican, Unwashed 12 1/2

Virginia Election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23rd.—Noon.—We have official returns from one hundred and ten counties in Virginia, which gave a net majority for Wise of ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. The thirty-two counties yet to hear from, gave Pierce a majority of 581 at the last Presidential election.

The returns from the remaining counties show large majorities for Wise, and indicate beyond the possibility of a doubt that he is elected. His majority in Tazewell is 980; in Russell, 350; in Greyson, 290; in Carroll, 250.

The aggregate majority in the Little Tennessee District for McMullen is 1,800. The result in the Eleventh Congressional District is doubtful. The Democratic losses and gains in the Legislature are about equal.

MASONIC CALENDER.

REGULAR MEETINGS: LANCASTER LODGE, No. 57:—May 29, 1855. CHAPTER, No. 11:—May 31. ENCAMPMENT, No. 8:—June 1. COUNCIL, No.